

Blatt N.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.12/4 Ophthalmology April 58

632. THE EXISTENCE AND CLINICAL UTILITY OF OUR FIRST ORTHOPTIC SERVICE - Existența și utilitatea clinică a primului nostru serviciu ortoptic - Blatt N. and Regenbogen L. Clin. Oftalmol. I.M.F., Spit. 'Dr. I. Cantacuzino', București - OFTALMOLOGIA (București) 1957, 2/2 (133-143)

Tables 1

At present the radical treatment of concomitant strabismus is one of the main problems concerning disturbances of the oculomotor system. The orthoptic treatment of strabismus and of defects of heterophoria has the greatest number of adepts. On account of the fact that hospitals in Rumania are crowded with patients suffering from all kinds of diseases to which the medical staff must devote all their attention, patients suffering from strabismus, which call for special equipment and personnel, cannot be given the necessary care. The authors, considering that the creation of a research centre in this field would certainly be justified, organized one 2 yr. ago. The function of this centre, the studies to be carried out in order to establish the correct diagnosis, and the basis of the therapeutic indications are exposed. With this centre it is aimed to fight amblyopia and strabismus in children from the first year of life. Until January, 1956, 108 children under 8 yr. of age were operated on. In the great majority, central fixation was obtained. Operation should often be followed by orthoptic treatment, or inversely, these 2 treatments should complete each other. The work contains numerous details and the known or invented devices used are enumerated.

Puscariu - Bucharest

EXCERPAT MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/10 Ophthalmology Oct57
BLATT N.

1568. BLATT N., REGENBOGEN L., ATHANASIU M., ABRAMOVICI F. * Neuro-angiomatoza cranio-faciala cu grave alterații oculare. Encephalo-facial neuro-angiomatosis with severe ocular alterations DERM.-VENEREOL. (București) 1957, 2/2 (140-152) Tables 1 Illus 10

Encephalo-facial neuro-angiomatosis is a rare disease which brings up most interesting problems from the dermatological and ophthalmological point of view. As a rule classified within the group of phacomatoses, it may be integrated into a larger sphere among the congenital neuro-endocrine dysplasias and seems to be the peripheral expression of a neuro-endocrine disturbance. The authors present and interpret an original case of neuro-angiomatosis exhibiting: naevus flammeus of the left side of the face with a haemangioma of the upper maxillary, cranio-facial homolateral hemihypertrophy, angiomatous invasion of the left maxillary sinus, conjunctival and choroidal angiomatosis associated to detachment of the retina and low intra-ocular pressure. The case also presents cranial hyperostotic thickenings, intraocular calcifications and an altered aspect of the sella turcica region. The problems which have arisen in connection with the interpretation of this case show the necessity of a collaboration between the dermatologist and oculist as regards any case of encephalo-facial neuro-angiomatosis. (XIII, 8, 12, 18)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/9 Ophthalmology Sept 59

1357. CRANIO-FACIAL ANGIOMATOSIS WITH SERIOUS OCULAR ALTERATIONS
- La neuro-angiomatose cranio-faciale avec altérations oculaires graves -
Blatt N., Regenbogen L., Athanasiu M. and Abramovici F.
18 Str. Calmatal, Bucharest - OPHTHALMOLOGICA (Basel) 1957, 134/2
(81-96) Tables 2 illus. 11

Cranio-facial neuroangiomas is a rare disease and presents a number of interesting problems. The anatomical-clinical unity comprises an angiomas of half of the face and cerebral meninges, and neuropsychic and ocular disorders, as well as calcifications in the occipital lobes. Newer methods of investigation have shown on the one hand new symptoms of importance, and on the other hand have linked this disease with other new syndromes (connections to general phacomatosis, neuro-endocrine congenital dysplasia). These are the peripheral expression of a central neuro-endocrine disorder, which modern authors believe to be seated in the hypothalamus and hypophysis. The present publication shows the importance of collaboration between dermatologists and ophthalmologists for the diagnosis and understanding of cases of neurofibromatosis.

(XII, 5, 8, 13, 16, 18)

BLATT N.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 12 Vol. 11/11 Ophthalmology Nov 57.

1853. BLATT N., URSU A., IOFCIULESCU P., BĂRCĂNESCU B. and POPESCU J.

1853

CONT.

Bucuresti. *Das Invasionspotential der intraocularen malignen Tumoren.
I. Die Widerstandskraft der Linse. The infiltration potential of
intraocular malignant tumours. I. The resistance of the
lens V. GRAEFES ARCH. OPHTHAL. 1957, 158/4 (360-379) Illus. 22

Fourteen eyes containing malignant tumours were examined in order to find any
cellular infiltration of the lens by a tumour. The following conclusions could be
drawn from the investigation: (1) Intraocular neoplasms never infiltrate the lens.
(2) The epithelium and the capsule of the lens are altered at the places where the
lens is in contact with the tumour. (3) Serious degeneration is present in the lens
tissue which is caused by a lesion of the epithelium as well as by chemical alter-
ation of the intraocular fluids. This degeneration is independent of a direct contact
between the lens and the tumour.

Manschot - Rotterdam (XII, 5, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/6 Ophthalmology June 59

995. RETINAL INFARCTION. AUTO-OBSERVATION - Infarto retinico. Auto-osservazione - Blatt N., Adriano D., Regenbogen L. and Popovici V. Clin. Oculist. Univ. di Bucarest - G. ITAL. OFTAL. 1958, 11/2 (81-89)

The term 'retinal infarction' is discussed, and it is stated to be more appropriate than 'vascular thrombosis' or 'embolism'. Reference is further made to a case of retinal infarction which occurred in one of the authors of this article (Dr. Adriano). As regards the pathogenesis of retinal infarction, particular importance is attributed to the presence of emboli, to thrombosis, and to prolonged spasms of the small arteries.

Gandolfi - Pescara

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/6 Ophthalmology June, 59..

960. THE INVASION POTENTIAL OF INTRAOCULAR MALIGNANT TUMOURS;
RESISTANCE OF THE SCLERA - Das Invasionspotential der intraokularen
malignen Tumoren. Widerstand der Sklera - Blatt N., Ursu A. and
Popovici V. Univ.-Augenklin., Bukarest - KLIN. MBL. AUGENHEILK.
1958, 132/6 (818-828) Illus. 13

Histopathological examination confirms the impression that the sclera is able to
resist the invasion of malignant tumours for a long time. Melanomas and epithelio-
mas were examined. Eventually, however, these tumours will overcome this bar-
rier. Chronic inflammatory tissue changes precede the tumour invasion.

Bock - Palo Alto, Calif. (XII, 5, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/7 Ophthalmology July 59

1170. INVASION POTENTIAL OF MALIGNANT INTRAOCCULAR TUMOURS. II. THE POWER OF RESISTANCE OF THE CORNEA - Das Invasionspotential der intraoculären malignen Tumoren. II. Die Widerstandskraft der Hornhaut - Blatt N. and Ursu A. Univ. - Augenklm. 'Cantacuzino', Bukarest -

ALBRECHT V. GRAEFES ARCH. OPHTHAL. 1958, 160 3 (273-284) illus. 10

Primary tumours of the corneal parenchyma are unknown. The cornea is less resistant to the invasion of intra- or extra-ocular malignant tumours than is the sclera. Malignant tumours grow only secondarily, per continuitatem, into the cornea. This might be explained by the avascularity of the cornea. Corneal infiltration by malignant tumours may follow the epithelial route with extra-ocular tumours and the endothelial route when a tumour is intra-ocular. The great resistance of the lens to invasion by tumour cells can be explained not only by its avascularity, but also by its compactness and low metabolism. Tumorous infiltration becomes visible in the cornea when the latter has been in contact with the tumour for a long time. The localization of the tumours cells and their invasion into the cornea are connected with the bioarchitectonic structure of the corneal tissue. The lymph spaces between the lamellae permit entrance of the tumour cells. Even without direct contact a malignant tumour may cause degenerative processes, endothelial or epithelial erosions. These are attributable to the toxic effect of the tumour. Such an erosion opens the way to the invasion of tumour cells. The fact that in the case of tumorous infiltration of the sclera, the cornea is not involved, leads to the conclusion that the circulation of the cornea is separated from that of the sclera.

Orbán - Budapest (XII. 5, 16)

BLATT, P. L.; DABAKHOV, V. I.

"The Use of Therapeutic Physical Exercises for the Treatment of Exudative
Pleurisy," Voenno-Med. Zhur., No. 6, p. 40, 1955.

BLATTNA, J.

Blattna, J.; Kelleroval, I. "Black Currants in Nutrition." p. 116 (Vyziva Lidu,
Vol. 8, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1953, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 2, Library of Congress,
Feb. 1954, Uncl.

C Z E C H

777A. The determination of L-asorbic acid in food products. *Methods for the determination of ascorbic acid in foodstuffs*, **1947**, **1**, 1-10, 22 figs., 2 tables, 2 refs. (English, Russian, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish). **1947**, 4-8, **1947**, 23. **Kaplan**, 1947, Abstr. No. 15, 1599.—A volumetric and a potentiographic method are described. In the volumetric method 10 to 20 ml. of a solution or extract are mixed with 50 ml. with a solution of 10% sodium hydroxide. 1 g. of solid LIPAC is weighed in 40 ml. of neutral acetic acid and 200 ml. of water; the solution is diluted to 500 ml., filtered and set aside in the cold, and titrated with 0.001 N aq. dichlorophenylindosulfonate until a rose colour persists for 15 min. The volumetric amount of ascorbic acid that can be determined is 25 to 50 µg. and the limits of error are ± 10 per cent. In the analysis of coloured substances the titration is carried out in the presence of ascorbic acid and the colour change is noted in the visible range. When the material contains SO_2 , acetone is used for reducing substances are allowed for by carrying out a blank estimation after the ascorbic acid has been condensed with formaldehyde. In the potentiographic method, the ascorbic acid is potentiographed in an acetate buffer at pH 4.7 (Kochubek and Wenig, *Nature*, 1938, 142, 83), and the increment method is used.

BLATTNA, J.

Calibration standards of β -carotene. J. Blattná, J. Krumphanzlová, and V. Šanda (Výzk. ústav potravin. Technol., Prague, Czech.). *Průmysl Potravin* 5, 155-8(1954).—
Of the different colored compds. tested, only analytically pure azobenzene or $K_2Cr_2O_7$ can be used as substitute standards for the estn. of β -carotene in biol. material. No conversion factor is needed when working with Pullich's photometer (filter S 47). L. J. Urbánek

BLATTNA, J.

Chromatography of lipophilic vitamins. J. Blatna, J.
Kearaphanlora, and O. Vendlakova (Vfak. dstat potra
891-5(1984) - Reviews of ~~RESEARCH~~ with 30 ~~REFERENCES~~
L. J. Urbanek

BAITNA S

Vitamins of fresh milk. J. Blatná, J. Práger, and J.
Křemphánková (Výsk. ústav potravní technol., Prague).
Průmysl Potravin 6, 426-33(1965).—The content of individ-
ual vitamins in cow milk was compared for breed, health,
and food.
L. J. Urbánek

(2)

BLATTNA, J.

H.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Food Processing Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65935

Author : Blattna, J., Fraigner, J., Krumphanzlova, J.

Inst :

Title : Vitamins in the Technology of EGGS.

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1957, 8, No 6, 287-289.

Abstract : A study has been made of the influence of the various methods of egg storage on their content of vitamins, in particular of riboflavin, axerophthol, and their provitamins. It was established that no essential difference exists between the separate methods of storage, according to these indices. The liming of eggs was shown to be the best method of storage; during long cold storage, losses of axerophthol increased as a result of oxidation by the oxygen of the air, which penetrates through the pores of the shell. Freezing the eggs reduces these

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Food Processing Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65935

losses. Greatest losses of riboflavin occur when eggs
fracture during daily light and free access of atmospheric
oxygen.

Card 2/2

28

BLATTNA, Jarmila; MATOUSKOVA, Jitka

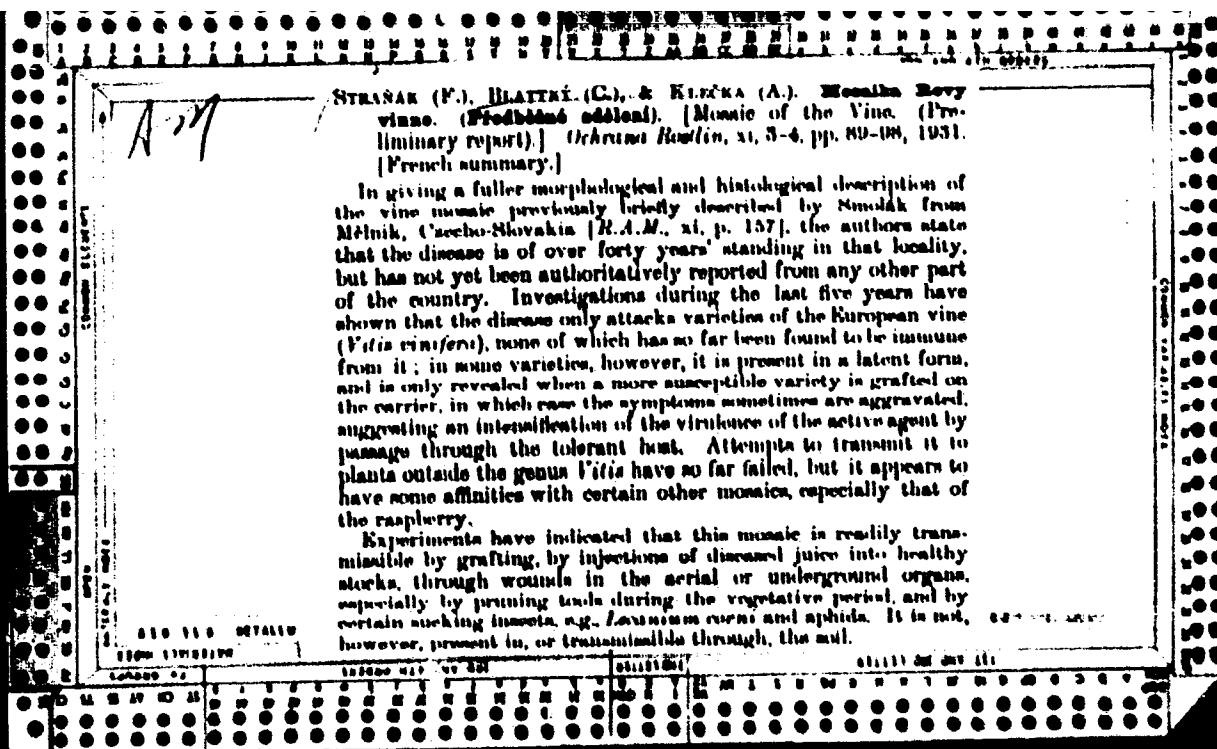
Examination of essential fat acids in margarines. Prum potravin
13 no.4:207-209 Ap '62.

1. Ustredni ustav potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

BLATTNA, J.; VERNIA, J.

International Congress on Vitamins with international attendance. Prum potravín 14 no.11:596-599 N°63.

<p>Am</p> <p>PLANTING (C). <i>Potus a pasali virus Brambers.</i> [Experiment on the passage of Potato virus] <i>Gorsdorf Rooting</i>, v. 3 pp. 62-70, 3 figs., 1930.</p> <p>The results of some of a series of experiments [very brief details of which are given] made in 1930 showed that when a piece of potato tuber of the variety <i>Gorsdorf'ska Lesivinka</i> [<i>Gorsdorf Kidney</i>] affected with mild mosaic of the <i>Magnum Bonum</i> type was grafted on a tuber of the <i>Janovka</i> variety (which is apparently immune from this form of mosaic), the shoots developed from the latter did not exhibit any symptoms of the disease, while those arising from the graft reproduced the original form of mosaic. When a piece of diseased <i>Gorsdorf'ska Lesivinka</i> tuber was inserted in a healthy <i>Magnum Bonum</i> tuber (the freedom of which from mosaic had been confirmed by several years of cultivation), mild mosaic developed in all the shoots produced by both portions of the tuber graft, the symptoms appearing, however, somewhat later in the shoots from the <i>Magnum Bonum</i> portion than in those of the graft. Finally, when a tuber section of the <i>Janovka</i> variety was inserted between a basal tuber portion of the diseased <i>Gorsdorf'ska Lesivinka</i> variety and an apical portion of a healthy <i>Magnum Bonum</i> tuber, the shoots developing from the latter exhibited very severe mosaic, those produced by the</p>	
<p>AND SEE DETAILSPERICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	



The spread of the disease in the vineyards of Melnik is stated to have been practically checked (eight new infections in 1931, as against 480 in 1929) by strict control measures, such as the immediate removal of all vine stocks showing the first signs of infection, suppression of sucking pests, and careful disinfection of pruning tools when passing from one plant to the next.

It is pointed out that the Melnik mosaic presents some features in common with other virus diseases of the vine, more particularly 'rouget' (ibid., 2, p. 158; 31, p. 28) from which it differs, however, by very distinct symptoms, though in one case, in which it was transmitted to an American vine stock, there was a certain similarity. Definite cases of 'rouget' have recently been established in Czechoslovakia, and all attempts to break up the virus causing this disease into two or more entities, one of which would produce the Melnik form, have given negative results. The inference,

Therefore, is that the Melnik mosaic is due to a special virus, the true nature of which has still to be investigated.

AM

HLATTNÍ (C.). *Fusarium na Kukufci (Zea mays)*, mále známá
shoroba mladých rostlin. [Fusariosis of Maize (*Zea mays*).
a little known disease of young seedlings.]—*Ochrana Rostlin*,
xl. 3-4, pp. 129-132, 3 figs., 1931.

This is a brief account of a seedling blight, caused by a species
of *Fusarium*, which was observed in Czecho-Slovakia in a number
of maize plants of the White Tyrolean variety of Austrian origin
grown in pots for experimental purposes. The fungus killed
4 per cent. of the seed before germination and 6 per cent. of the
seedlings after emergence from the soil. On the stems of the
latter it formed a dense, sclerotium-like mycelial overgrowth, from
which the hyphae spread in a dense, white, fluffy mass over the
surrounding soil. On soil extract agar the organism produced an
abundance of white, fluffy aerial mycelium, without discoloration
of the substratum, but beet agar was occasionally superficially
discoloured pink. Pionnotes with conidia developed 34 days after
inoculation of the cultures; these bodies are small, reddish-orange,
and surrounded by the mycelium. Sclerotium-like formations,
similar to those observed on the host plant, were also produced in
pure cultures. The conidia are rather curved, with obtuse ends,
one- or two-septate, and average 18.7 by 3.3 μ in diameter (extremes
13.2 to 26.4 by 1.65 to 4.4 μ); they were not observed on the host
plant. The fungus, in its morphological and cultural characters,
stands closest to *F. aurantium* (*R.A.M.*, viii, p. 772), with which

it may eventually prove to be identical.

Examination of maize seed from the same lot showed that out of 300 grains 21 were infested with the species of *Fusarium* internally, indicating that infection occurred in the ears. This leads the author to recommend seed disinfection of maize imported from Austria, since one introduced the disease may prove very injurious in Czechoslovakia.

KRM

BLATTNÉ (C.) & VUKOLOV (V.). *Hovetvary na kôrnkách Rôso* (Rosa). [Neoplasms on the roots of the Rose (*Rosa*).]—*Ochrana Roslin*, xi, 6, pp. 169-175, 3 figs., 1931.

In this preliminary note a brief account is given of coralloid, lobate outgrowths which were observed in the autumn of 1931 on the roots of several varieties of roses grown in a commercial nursery near Prague, and which were macroscopically very reminiscent of the similar formations on the roots of the alder, *Aleagnus*, and *Hippophæe*, attributed by some to the activity of endotrophic species of *Actinomyces* [cf. *R.A.M.*, vii, p. 502; x, p. 476]. Examination of the rose outgrowths revealed the presence in them of fungal elements, the characters of which point to their belonging to an Actinomycete, the closer study of which is reserved for the future. Considerable variations were found in the size and frequency of these neoformations on the different varieties of roses, ranging from almost complete immunity in the dog rose (*Rosa*

cusinus) to high susceptibility in the varieties Louise Sauvage and Mosel, in which the galls were very numerous and attained a diameter of 2-6 cm. in the former and up to 4 cm. in the latter.

As far as the authors are aware this is the first report of such galls on the rose. On the plots on which the roses were attacked, young trees of the alder, *Alnus*, and *Hippophae* had been raised two years previously, without, however, developing outgrowths on their roots. The same varieties of roses grown in neighbouring plots remained immune. The rose neoformations appeared to check to some extent the initial normal growth of the young plants, more particularly of the varieties apparently exhibiting resistance, but the presence of numerous and large outgrowths did not seem to affect adversely the later health of the more susceptible ones. Most of the neoformations appeared to develop at or from the points where the roots of the young plants had been pruned before planting.

AM

BLATTNY (C). Maslavl' bitya. [Bunt of Rye].—*Ornina*
Roellin, xi, 3-4, p. 139, 1931.

The author states that rye bunt (*Tilletia secalis*) [R.A.M., x,
p. 372], which usually is of rare occurrence in Czecho-Slovakia,
was very prevalent in 1931 on the rye variety hlite imported from
Germany.

TEST AND PROPERTIES INDEX										TEST AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>Vine meane. P. Strahle, C. Blitt and A. Kieka. Oxide ratio 11, 80-88 (1931). The results of infection on tissue and methods of control are described. W. C. A.</p>																			
ASB-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										ASB-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
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Am

BLATTNI (C.). Can certain potato viruses be detected in their aphid vectors? [Can the viruses that cause certain Potato diseases be detected in their aphid vectors?]-Reprinted from *Věstn. Král. Čes. Spol. Nauk* [Trans. Roy. Bohemian Univ. of Sciences], 1931, Prague, 2, 7 pp., 1931. [English summary.]

The author states that his microscopical studies of aphids (chiefly *Myzus persicae*) collected from leaf roll, mosaic, and stipple-streak potato plants failed to reveal any marked cytological or histological differences from disease-free parthenogenetic individuals collected on healthy plants and from similar aphids born and bred on the peach [cf. *R.A.M.*, ix, p. 361]. The only difference noted was that while in uninfected individuals the areola around the cell nucleus of the salivary glands is constantly clear, in the majority of the insects collected from diseased potatoes the areola was dark and indistinguishable from the rest of the cytoplasm.

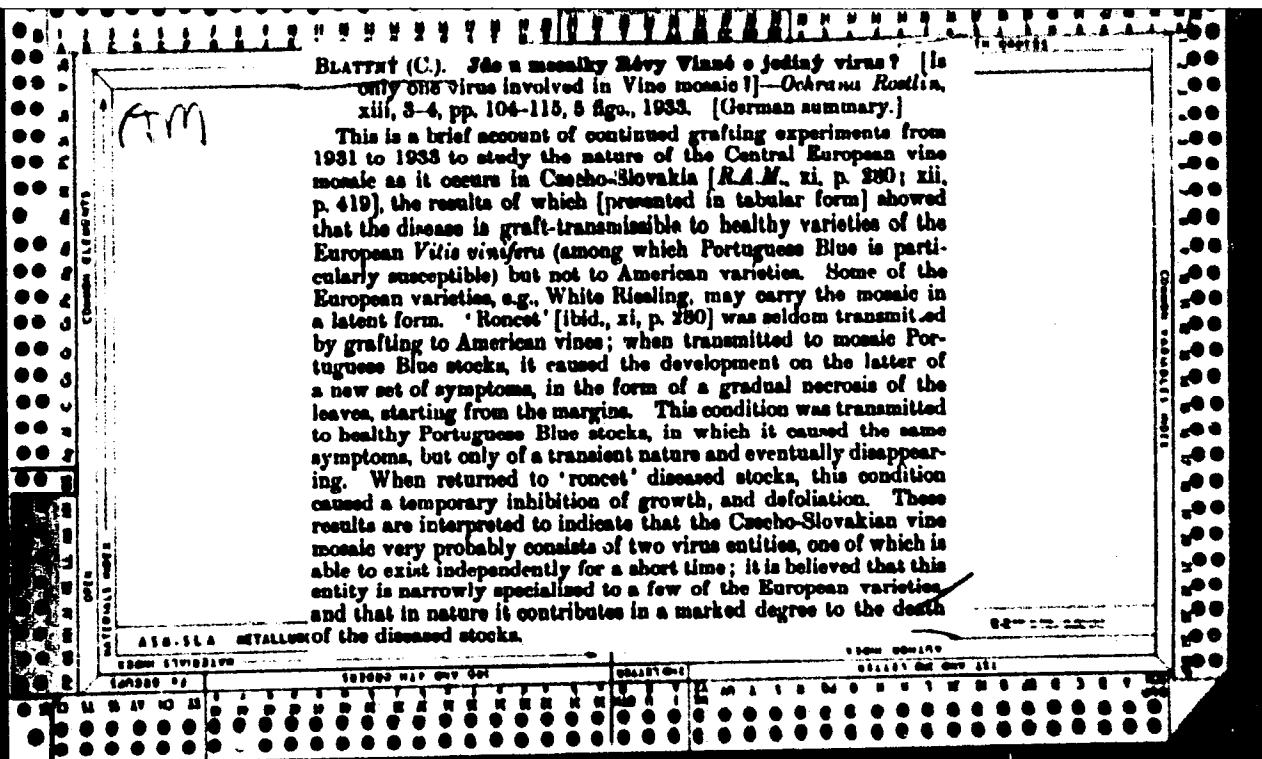
Am

BLATTNY (C.). *Pseudoperonospora humuli* (P. pseudoperonospora humuli Miyab. et Tak.). [Notes on the etiology of Hopa (*Pseudoperonospora humuli* Miyabe et Tak.) *Oekonomia Rostlin*, xii, 5-6, pp. 139-144, 1932. (German summary.)]

A survey of the main climatological factors in Czechoslovakia during the three years 1930 to 1932 shows that in that country serious outbreaks of downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) of hops occur only in abnormally wet seasons, when there are over 50 rainy days between the beginning of May and the end of September, with intervals of not more than 5 or 6 dry days between the wet periods. It is only during such years that the disease requires control by spraying.

Artificial inoculation experiments with summer spores on first year selfed seedlings of the variety Semám červenák indicated that the seedlings did not differ from the parent plants in their susceptibility to *P. humuli*. Terminal and lateral spikes were formed on the seedlings [cf. *R.A.M.*, xii, p. 111]. This demonstrates that tests of the resistance of new varieties may be successfully made on seedlings in their first year of growth, thus shortening the test trials as practiced hitherto by a whole year.

ATA-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS		3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX			
<p><i>AM</i></p> <p>BLATTNY (C.). <i>Kakoni barvy, vlné a ostatních vlastností Chmelu (Humulus lupulus). (Spoilage of the colour, colour, and other properties of Hops (Humulus lupulus).—Ochrana Roslin, xiii, 3-4, p. 144, 1933.</i></p> <p>The examination of samples of hops stored for three years in Czecho-Slovakian warehouses showed the abundant presence on them of black moulds, chiefly <i>Cladosporium</i> and <i>Hormodendron</i> species, which materially affected the keeping qualities of the product, and to a lesser extent of species of <i>Botrytis</i>, <i>Penicillium</i>, and <i>Rhizopus</i>; bacteria were very poorly represented. It was noticed, however, that hops that had been treated with Bordeaux mixture against downy mildew [<i>Pseudoperonospora Aumudi</i>] suffered considerably less in storage from the black moulds.</p>			
ASB-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		BIBLIOGRAPHIC	
FROM SYMBOLIC		FROM SYMBOLIC	
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10 11 12 13 14 15		16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

AM

BLATTNY (C.). *Virové choroby Polargonii*. (Virus diseases of *Polargonium*.)—*Ochrana Rostlin*, xiii, 5-6, p. 143, 1933.

The author draws attention to the existence in Czecho-Slovakia of at least two virus diseases of *polargonium*, in addition to leaf curl [*R.A.M.*, xii, p. 228], namely, aucuba mosaic which apparently does not affect the growth of the host, and an interveinal chlorosis, characterized in young plants by a pale green discoloration of the leaf areas between the veins which are of a deep green; in older leaves the only symptom is a darker coloration than normal of the leaf margins, while in mature leaves the disease is marked by an irregular and diffuse discoloration of the normal green colour and by a smaller size of the leaves than normal. This condition was transmitted to healthy plants by grafting.

ASIS-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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RELATIONS

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<p>111 AND 110 CODES</p>		<p>111 AND 110 CODES</p>	
<p>PRINTING AND PAPERWORK MODES</p>			
<p>7M</p>			
<p>BLATTAT (C). Novo adhezivum k tekutym prostredkam na ochranu rostlin. [A new adhesive for liquids used in plant protection work.] <i>Ann. Acad. Technol. Agric.</i>, xi, 4, pp. 372-374, 1936. [German summary.]</p>			
<p>An account is given of preliminary experiments on various plants with a new alkaline liquid glue adhesive prepared by the Chemical Works, Kolin a.R. The results showed that at 0.25 per cent. strength, the preparation improved the spreading and adhesive properties of Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur, especially on plants with glabrous and shiny leaf surfaces, minimized the danger of leaf scorching (see above, p. 189), and did not interfere with the toxicity of the fungicides. When added to 1 and 2 per cent. Bordeaux mixtures the glue retarded sedimentation at first, but increased its rate later on; the supernatant liquid was tinged slightly purplish, owing to the formation of an organic copper compound. Lime-sulphur solutions were emulsified by the glue. Further work is necessary to determine the doses to be usefully employed with the various fungicides.</p>			
<p>AD-111 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>111 AND 110 CODES</p>		<p>111 AND 110 CODES</p>	
<p>111 AND 110 CODES</p>			

AN

BLATTNY (C.) & YUKOLOV (V.). *Seznamná nepříjemnost Chmelu. [Infectious sterility of the Hop.]—Rus. Inst. Rosh. agron. Rsp. tschodol. 1935, 137, pp. 3-18, 17 figs., 1935. [German summary.]*

An account is given of the authors' studies since 1934 of the 'hereditary' or infectious sterility of hops [*R.A.M.*, vi, p. 692; xi, p. 634] in Czecho-Slovakia. The macroscopic symptoms, to the untutored eye, are indistinguishable from those of temporary sterility which occasionally affects during one or two years some hop plants, while even those that are apparent to the expert, e.g., delayed development of seasonal growth, weaker reaction of the affected plants to manuring, mottled, darker green or chlorotic, and malformed foliage, shortened internodes, failure of the lower stem buds to develop, and profuse and irregular development of the apical shoots, the growing points of which are soon killed, and the like, are often deceptive, and are reminiscent of other diseases, chiefly of virus origin (a brief description of which is appended). The only reliable external sign of the disease is the more or less complete sterility of the affected hop plants during three consecutive years, which explains why the diseased plants are practically never removed from

hop gardens before at least the fourth year. The disease is distributed over all the country, and the average incidence is estimated at about 0.3 per cent. of the plants.

Microscopically the disease is characterized by the extensive phloem necrosis of all the non-lignified organs, and especially of the growing points, where the necrosis is particularly deep-seated and appears before the differentiation of the tissues. The necrosis was also observed in the leaf petioles and the main veins of the leaves. It is typified by a swelling of the cell walls; phloem parenchyma in the neighbourhood of the vessels may also be affected, and the vessels, though not attacked themselves, may be filled with a granular substance. The roots and woody parts of affected plants do not show pathological changes, except that the phloem in the immediate vicinity of the undeveloped basal buds on the bines may also be necrotic.

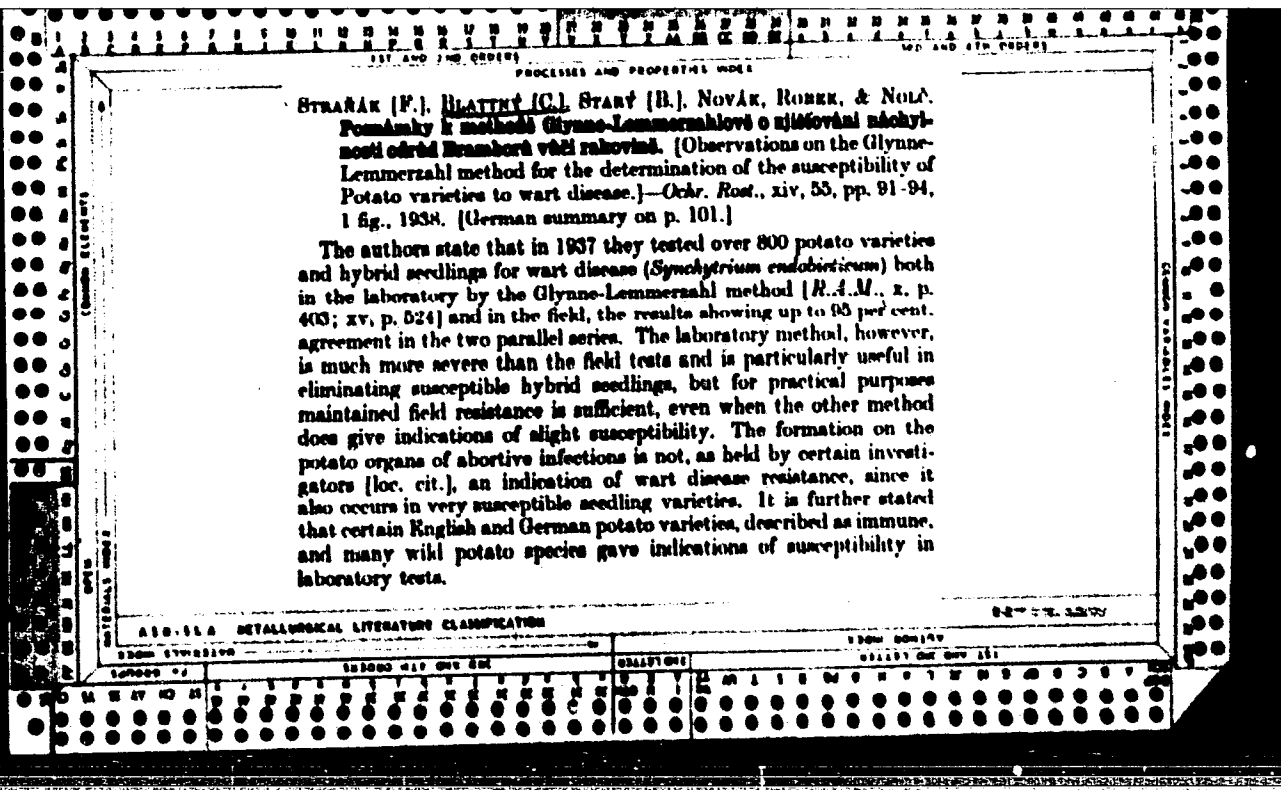
The disease could not be transmitted experimentally by mechanical methods, through the soil, or by insects, but it was readily transmitted by grafting, both from diseased stock to the scion and vice versa; cuttings taken from affected plants were invariably diseased. All the characters described are considered to indicate that the disease is caused by a virus, the origin of which is not known; the possibility is suggested that it may result from the splitting up of some complex virus of the hop, certain evidence suggesting that it may have originated from the dissociation of the virus of the 'kadetavost' disease [loc. cit.].

<p>AM</p>		<p>BLATTNY (C.). <i>Prispěvek k poznání intraspecifické averze u plísní.</i> (Contribution to the study of aversion in mould fungi.)—<i>Ann. Acad. tohceol. Agric.</i>, xii, 2, pp. 138-141, 4 figs., 1937. [German summary.]</p>	
<p>Typical aversion phenomena [R.A.M., xvi, p. 245] were observed by the author between monospore cultures of different strains of <i>Penicillium corymbiferum</i> (ibid., xiii, p. 380) and <i>P. glaucum</i>. Monospore cultures of one and the same strain at first exhibited a slight aversion from one another, which, however, disappeared later. When strips of the substratum, free from mycelium and spores, were transferred from between the averting colonies to fresh agar and were inoculated with one of the strains exhibiting aversion, the latter produced mycelium, but its fructification was delayed by seven days, indicating the presence in the substratum of a substance inhibiting the growth of the organism, the nature of which is not known. A similar retardation in the fructification of the fungi was also exerted by the 'juices' exuded into the substratum before pupation by the caterpillars of the silkworm <i>Bombyx mori</i>. Finally, aversion phenomena were noticed between monopycnidial strains of <i>Phoma betae</i>. The author believes that aversion is much more common among fungi than is known at present, especially during the initial stages of growth in culture.</p>		<p>1937-1938</p>	
<p>ASIS-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>1938-1939</p>	
<p>1939-1940</p>		<p>1940-1941</p>	

A M

BLATTNY [C]. *Funkelnka e mdel mdmujch virovjch chorobich.* [Note on some less known virus diseases.]—*Ochr. Ros.*, xiv, 85, pp. 86-87, 1938. [German summary on p. 90.]

This is a very briefly annotated list of relatively little known virus diseases of various plants stated to have been observed in Czechoslovakia, namely: vein mosaic of the dog rose (*Rosa canina*), small-leaved birches, and aspen; interveinal mosaic of birch; and mottled mosaic of the elm and horse chestnut. Ring spot mosaic of plums is not frequent, but it was found to be sometimes latent in myrobalan [*Prunus disparicata*] stocks, the symptoms later developing in the plums grafted on them. Hops are attacked by streak and ring spot mosaics, the first of which is transmissible both by sap and by grafts, but usually only occurs on very old hop plants, and the second, only transmissible by sap, is of a transient nature and does not apparently affect the yield. Cultivated iris plants not infrequently exhibit symptoms resembling 'breaking' in tulips [*R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 489], associated with defective or belated development of the flowers.



AM

STRANAK (F.) & BLATNY (C.). Doleziti a vymaneni škodlivu škodlivu
kulturních rostlin v Čechách ve vegetační sezóně 1937-1938.—
[Important and significant pests and diseases of cultivated plants
in Czechoslovakia during the vegetative season 1937-1938.]—Ochr.
Rost., xv, 2, pp. 3-11, 1939. [German summary.]

In this report [cf. R.A.M., xvii, p. 500] *Phyllosticta mali* [ibid., xvi,
p. 564] is stated to have been frequently observed on apples, and
P. (Phoma) prunicola [ibid., xvi, p. 106] widespread on plums. Mosaic
disease of peach and other *Prunus* spp. have been almost entirely
eliminated from nurseries. Several isolated cases of vine mosaic [ibid.,
xvi, p. 299] are reported from some vineyards near Mělník.

ASD-51A METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000 3100 3200 3300 3400 3500 3600 3700 3800 3900 4000 4100 4200 4300 4400 4500 4600 4700 4800 4900 5000 5100 5200 5300 5400 5500 5600 5700 5800 5900 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700 6800 6900 7000 7100 7200 7300 7400 7500 7600 7700 7800 7900 8000 8100 8200 8300 8400 8500 8600 8700 8800 8900 9000 9100 9200 9300 9400 9500 9600 9700 9800 9900

R. g AM

BLATTNY (C.), NOVÁK (S.), VIELWERTH (V.), KAC (A.), STANT (B.), & RYKOV (N.). *Zpráva o škodlivých činnostech kulturních rostlin ve vegetačním roce 1940-41 v Čechách*. [Report on harmful factors affecting crops in Bohemia during the season 1940-41.]—*Ochr. Rost.*, xviii pp. 5-16, 1942. [Abbreviated German translation. Received January, 1947.]

Brief notes are given on diseases most prevalent in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, during 1940-1; *Leptosphaeria herpotrichoides* (R.A.M., xix, p. 337) occurred on rye, particularly when following clover and barley, and *Ophiobolus herpotrichus* caused considerable damage to early wheat where sown after barley and wheat.

2A

15

Report on experiments for the eradication of the fruit-tree web-spinning mite (*Paratetranychus pilosus* Can et lens). *Cybor Blatny, Bohumil Starý, and Václav Hervert. Věstník Českého Akad. Zemědělské 10, 284-7(1943); Chem. Zvest. 1944, 11, 1007(Summary in German).*

Expts. were carried out in the winter of 1942-43 on the eradication of the winter eggs of this pest. Water glass (1-5%), Bordeaux mist. (2-5%), and milk of lime (1-3%) were completely ineffective. Colloidal S, lime-sulfur, polysulfides, fruit-tree carbolineum, and naphtha prepns. were effective only at high concns. and not sufficiently effective for practical purposes. *p-Dinitrocrad* was effective even in 1% soln. and was almost 100% effective in 2% soln. Spraying was done in the period January to March before the opening of the buds. The consumption of spray was about 25% less than for carbolineum.

M. G. Miron

ASB SLA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

X-2/87

BLATTNY (C.) & PERLHETER (K.). *Beet a srdcová hniloba řepy krmné.* [Boron and heart rot of fodder Beet.]—*Ochr. Rost.*, 19-20, 10-11, pp. 26-28, 1947. [Russian summary. Received July, 1950.]

Fodder beets growing on alluvial, acid soils in southern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, develop severe heart and dry rot due to extreme boron deficiency (*R.A.M.*, 22, p. 90; 28, p. 590). Experiments conducted during 1943-45 demonstrated that borax applications (15 kg. per ha.) completely eliminated the trouble, which affected 61 to 100 per cent. of the crop. The yields from treated plots were increased by 35 to 160 per cent. The weight of roots from untreated plots even if they showed no symptoms was about one fifth lower than that from treated, and their storage life about one month shorter. Opium poppies interplanted with beet also suffered from boron deficiency, the seed yields being reduced in some cases by one quarter.

It is recommended that the boron content of soils be examined to determine their suitability for fodder beet and sugar beet production, and their reactions to boron treatment. Fertilizers used for beet and poppy in deficient soils should contain boron. It is suggested that certain celery rots, regularly accompanied by *Phoma apicola* [ibid., 28, p. 436], may also be due to boron deficiency.

24/8*

BLATTNY (G.) & NECHUDOVSKY (K.). Výsledky souvislosti vyzrání a moci žita proti fusarií - plni sněh. [Some results of the seed treatment of Rye against fusarium - snow mould.] *Čas. Rost.*, 19 20, 10-11, pp. 54-56, 1947. [Russian summary. Received July, 1960.]

In experiments carried out during 1943 to 1945 in Czechoslovakia, the losses of rye plants due to *Fusarium nivale* [*Colonectria nivale*; *R.A.M.*, 10, p. 783 and next abstracts] in plots given [unspecified] treatment averaged 2-08 per cent. and the yields of 19-2 q. per ha., while the figures for untreated plants were 12-55 per cent. and 18 q. It is concluded that light snow mould infections do not cause serious yield reductions. Seed treatment, however, is recommended as it increases yields even in mild attacks. The importance of breeding resistant varieties is stressed.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS												3RD AND 4TH ORDERS											
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																							
CA		<p>New effects of the <i>p</i>-dinitroresol compounds. Citlow, Haining. <i>Shenchi Ceshi</i>. Abad. <i>Zemdtsh</i> 20, 371 0 (1948). Twenty-three % Na salt of <i>p</i>-dinitroresol has a very characteristic vermiform effect at 0.100% (and higher) on <i>Lumbricus terrestris</i> and <i>Euchytarus</i> sp. Depending on the concn., death followed instantly or in a few hrs. It was also very rapid and 100% effective <i>in vitro</i> on 2-week-old larvae of <i>Meloidontha vulgaris</i> and less effective on <i>Aphelenchus</i> <i>destruens</i> and <i>Heterodera</i> <i>schachtii</i>. Jan Miska</p>												15A									
<p>ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																							
<p>SECTION 01</p>												<p>SECTION 02</p>											
<p>SECTION 03</p>												<p>SECTION 04</p>											

1944
BLATTNY (C.) & SKOČDOPOLE (K.). Proč byla plíseň sněhová na žitoch v zimě 1943-44 méně než se čekalo? [Why was the incidence of snow mould on Rye in the winter of 1943-44 lower than expected?]- *Ochr. Rost.*, 21, 1-2, pp. 40-48, 1948. [Russian summary. Received July, 1950.]

Although during the winter of 1943-4 snow fell on unfrozen ground in Czechoslovakia and did not melt until late in the spring, there was comparatively little snow mould (*Culmectria nivalis*; see preceding and next abstracts) on rye. The incidence in low-lying areas was negligible; at altitudes over 300 m. 10 to 20 per cent. of the plants were killed, but hardly any fields had to be ploughed under. Flood treatment (unspecified) before sowing is considered the main reason for the low incidence of the disease; other factors were the rapid melting of the snow-cover,

dry soil at the time of sowing, low temperature under the snow, the good physiological condition of the 1943 harvest, and the more general use of resistant varieties. Drainage of upland fields and treatment with potassium nitrate is recommended, while manuring should be avoided.

7/7/77

BLATTNY' (C.) & OSVALD (C. [V.]). Zpráva o mírovotním stavu Chmele v roce 1948.
[Report on the health of Hops in the year 1948.]—*Chr. Ros.*, 22, 3-4, pp.
152-153, 1949.

It is stated in this report that downy mildew of hops (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) was practically absent in Czechoslovakia [*R.A.M.*, 13, p. 396] in the extremely dry year of 1947, but a slight attack developed in the spring of 1948. Virus diseases [see preceding abstract] increased greatly and caused yield losses of at least 10 per cent.

R-4 R-4

BLATTNY (C.), ORVALD (C. V.), & NOVÁK (J.). Virozy a z virus podobné choroby u Konopí (*Cannabis sativa*). [Viruses and suspected virus diseases of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).] - *Ochr. Rost.*, 23, 1, pp. 5-9, 1 pl., 1 fig., 1950. [Russian and French summaries.]

Although the authors found no descriptions of hemp virus diseases in the literature [but see *R.I.M.*, 22, p. 33; 24, p. 372], their examination of hemp plants at the State Flax Experiment Institute at Temenice, near Šumperk, Czechoslovakia, and their further work indicate that such diseases are common. In some cases virus nature has not yet been proved, but is very probable. The symptoms include discolorations, various mosaics, and leaf deformations, e.g., enations occur frequently in glasshouse plants and are transmitted by seed. As in hops [ibid., 30, p. 78] the viruses sometimes form complexes. It is suggested that healthy young hemp plants might be used as indicators for hops viruses.

CA

15-H

Control of the hop aphid (*Phorodon humuli*)...
 (Ovaki, Kistner, Frank, and Bergman (Main 1972)
 Janice chmel, Zatec, Czech. (Slovakia, 1968)
 Zemědělské 23, 280-04 (1981). Spraying with carbolineum
 up to the first of March, with diazinon-cresol to the middle of
 March, and again with carbolineum about the last of March
 and the first of April destroyed eggs of the hop aphid on
 plum trees (winter host of the aphid) to such a point that
 actual damage to hops was negligible. Jan Micka

PLATINI, C.

"Some relationships deriving from the phasic development of the hop plant, *Humulus lupulus* L.", p. 236, (SROVNÍK, Vol. 24, #3/4, Oct. 1951, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

POUDÈNA (J.), HERVERT (V.), & BLATTNY (C.). Tabak als Feldtest des Gesundheitszustandes der Kartoffeln und der Eignung der Lage für die Saatkartoffelproduktion, insbesondere was die aphidologische Beurteilung betrifft.

Indicator of the sanitary condition of potato seed and the suitability for seed production, especially as regards aphid infestation.

Arch. Phytopath. 1953, 33(1-2): 1-10. (Russian, with German summary.)

Phytopath. 1953, 43(1): 28, 1954.

Healthy Senescent tobacco plants set out in the field between potato rows in the autumn of 1951 developed symptoms of potato virus Y. A. K. 1952.

transmitted by *Myzus persicae*. The test of suitability for seed production is determined by the variability of potato virus Y. A. K. 1952.

as well as the results of the assay of aphid infestation. This method is also applicable to the assay of other insect-contaminating preparations.

BLATTNY, C.; PILOUS, Z.

Diseases of mosses (Bryophyta) and ferns (Pteridophyta), which
are considered or suspected of being of virus origin. Chekh.biol.
2 no.2:84-92 Ap '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut biologii ChSAN, fitopatologiya, Praha.
(Mosses--Diseases and pests) (Ferns--Diseases and pests)
(Virus diseases of plants)

BLATTNY, C; RATAJ, C.; BOJNANSKY, V.

"Cierny Kamen (The Black Stone) in the Greater Fatra", P. 33.,
SECRNIK, Vol. 30, No. 2, 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

BLATNY, C.; OSVAD, V.

"Transmission of the Hop Viruses (Humulus lupulus L.) by Seed", P. 1,
(PRECLIA, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (DEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

POZDENA (I.), POLYAK (Z.), & BLATNY (C.). Влияние летней посадки Картофеля, пораженного вирусными заболеваниями, на улучшение состояния его здоровья. [The influence of summer planting of Potato, infected with virus diseases, on the improvement of its state of health.] - За соц. производство. Наука, Сер. А [Socialist. agric. Sci., (Czechoslovakia), Ser. A], 3, 2, pp. 160-169, 1954.

In field trials in Czechoslovakia progenies from summer-sown (July 1951) potato crops infected with potato virus Y [P.A.M., 33, p. 552] planted in April, 1952, showed a significant disease reduction, 5.8 per cent. (Erstling) (Duke of York) and 2.9 (Triumph) less than in the progenies from spring-sown crops, virus symptoms being much weaker in 1952.

PLATTNY, C.

I. V. Michurin's Spisy. I. Principy a metody prace (works. I. Principles and Methods of Work); a book review. p. 255. DAFM
ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ BIOLOGIE, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (BAL), 10, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Encl.

POZDENA, Jiri; SVOBODOVA, Jarmila; PETRU, Eva; LIMBERK, Jaroslav;
~~BLATTNY, Ctirad~~

Pea mosaic virus in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. biol. 4 no.6:371-383
June 55.

1. Biologicky ustav CSAV, fytopathologie, Praha.
 (VIRUSES,
 pea mosaic virus)
 (PEAS,
 pea mosaic virus)

BLATTNY, C.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: Ceskoslovenska spolecnost entomologicka CASOPIS. ACTA
SOCIETATIS ENTOMOLOGICAE CECOSLOVENIAE. Vol. 52, 1955

BLATTNY, C. Problems concerning nonclassical vectors of the virus
diseases in plants. p. 93.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

BLATTNY, C.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78015

Author : Blattny, Ctibor; Broak, Jaroslav; Limberk,
Jaroslav; Bojnansky, Vit

Inst : Not given

Title : The Problem of the Epidemiology of Big Buds in
Czechoslovakia and the Peculiarity of Big Buds
of Potatoes.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1956, 5, No 2, 95-104

Abstract: On the basis of a study of the ecology of
Hyalesthes obsoletus Sign. and of the Regional
Area of big bud infestation the possibility is
established of the transfer of big buds of pota-
toes by tubers, apart from insects. By the
transfer of the infections through tubers, the
disease of potatoes with big buds in periods when

Card 1/2

7

BLATTNY, C.

Notes on the interference phenomena in the tobacco mosaic virus. p. 344.
(CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE, Vol. 5, No. 6, Nov 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

BLATTNYI, TSibor [Blattny, Ctibor]

Certain results of research on plant virus diseases in Czechoslovakia. Trudy Inst.gen.no.23:317-320 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk.
(Czechoslovakia--Virus diseases of plants)

ČZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78019

Author : Blatný, Ctibor

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigation of the Natural Foci of Virus Diseases of Beets.

Orig Pub: Listy cukrovar., 1956, 72, No 4, 77-80

Abstract: Viruses can be carried to beets both by means of juices and by weeds seeds from the goosefoot family as well as by plant lice. Tests on the transmission of virus of mosaic and jaundice of beets on Chenopodium polyspermum, Ch. opulifolium, Ch. hybridum, Atriplex hastata, A. nitens and Amaranthus retroflexus have shown that these weeds can not only be carriers of virus, but also their transmitters. On young sprouts, symptoms

Card 1/2

8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78019

Abstract: of diseases are obtained which are not distinguished from symptoms of the disease obtained by means of direct inoculation of mosaic and yellow beet from diseased examples. Transmission of the virus by means of plant lice on the beet gave a smaller percentage of infections than the mechanical transmission of the infection which, seemingly, is explained by the small number of plant lice. See Part IV, 1957, 65247.

Card 2/2

BLATTNY, T.

BILEK, Vatslav, inzhener; BLATTNY, TStibor, inzhener, doktor; BROZHEK, Karl, inzhener; DOGNAL, Lyudvig; GLAVACHEK, Frantisek; LGOTSKIY, Alois, inzhener, doktor; MAKHAT, Frantisek; NAZAL, Yaroslav; OSVAL'D, Vladimir, inzhener; MUZHICHKA, Moymir, inshner; SALACH, Vatslav, inzhener, doktor; TRKAN, Miroslav, inzhener; ZHILA, Vladimir; SHKOP, Ya., inzhener [translator]; MEDINTSEV, M., inzhener, [translator]; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Technology of malt and beer] Tekhnologiya soloda i piva. Avtorskii kollektiv Vatslav Bilek i dr. Avtoriz. perevod s cheshskego IA. Shkopa i M. Medintseva, Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Vol. 1. [Malt production] Proizvodstvo soloda. Translated from the Czech. 1957. 285 p.
(MIRA 10:6)

(Malt)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases-- Cultivated Plants

0

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 73346

Author : Blattny, Ctibor

Inst : Not given

Title : Virus Jaundice - A Serious Disease of Our Garden
Plants

Orig Pub: Ovocnar. a zelinar., 1957, 5, No. 10, 308-309

Abstract: Carriers of the disease are enumerated - insects and weeds (bindweed, common thistle, common chickweed and others). Of the ornamental plants, those especially infected with jaundice are: Callistephus sinensis, Gaillardia, Eschscholtzia, Statice, Rudbeckia, Gelandula, Scabiosa, Anchusa, Delphinium and others. Control measures are indicated.-G.A. D'yakova

Card 1/1

BLATTNY, C.

Report on the Scientific Conference on sterility of plants.

P. 55, (Cekoslovenska Biologie) Vol. 6, no. 2, Mar. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

BLATTNY, C.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Virology - Plant Viruses.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38189.

Author : Cech, M., Pozdena, J., Blattny, C.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Transmission of Infectious Hops Sterility by the Plant Sap.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 2, 121-125.

Abstract: Transmission of ho virus by the sap is unsuccessful because tannins are present which inactivate the virus. To eliminate these, hop leaves are crushed in a solution consisting of 2 ml nicotine and 2 g sodium ascorbate in 100 ml of 0.1 N Na_2HPO_4 . The protein is precipitated by ammonium sulfate. After dialysis the Virus protein is introduced into the leaves. The year of infection 3 plants of 9, and in the subsequent year 8 of 9 infected plants developed symptoms of infectious sterility and punctate mosaic.

Card 1/1

41

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. O

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58914.

Author : Blattny, C.

Inst : Prague Biological Institute, Division of Phyto-
pathology.

Title : The Problem of Studying the Virus Yellows of
Plants. I. The Anomaly of the Pimpernel Flowers
(*Anagallis arvensis* L.).

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 4, 250-265.

Abstract: In Prague-Devitsa, in 1956, there were noticed a
greening of the corolla petals, a hypertrophy of
the sepals, a late proliferation and other signs
which are characteristic of the yellows in *A. ar-*
vensis, *Stellaria media* and in a few other species
of veronica. The experiments of transmitting the
disease with the aid of *Cuscuta campestris* produced

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78034

Author : ~~Blatny, Otihor~~

Inst : Not given

Title : Transmission of Some Virus Diseases of Stone Fruits.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 6, 430-437

Abstract: In 1956, in the Secondary Chemical-Technical School (Prague), tests were carried out on the transmissions of some virus diseases of plants. Plums, cherry plums, greengages were infected by means of implantation, transmissions by means of plant lice, and rubbing a 2% solution of nicotine (pH 7) in a homogeneous mass of leaves by means of carborundum. For sweet cherries and cherries, infection was administered by means of plant

Card 1/2

9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. 0-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 78034

Abstract: lice, mechanical transmission, and planting of circles from leaves. The young were infected, but the seedlings of plum, Vangengeym plum, garden plum, sweet cherries, mahaleb cherries and others lignified when 6-8 weeks old. With inoculation by all of the described methods of "Pontirovka cherry plums", "ocherous spotted greengage" and "plum mosaics" of the "globule" type, veiny mosaic was observed on the leaves in 3-5 weeks. Systemic signs typical for these diseases appeared on some seedlings toward autumn.

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Plant Diseases. General Problems

O-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91926

Author : Blattny Ctibor, Pilot Albert

Inst : -

Title : Probability of the Existence of Viruses in Higher Mushrooms

Orig Pub : Ceska mykol., 1957, 11, No 4, 205-211

Abstract : A survey. So far there is no direct proof of the virus diseases in mushrooms. It is possible that the disease of the meadow mushrooms described by Atkinson in 1949 is caused by virus. Disease of *Isaccaria amoethstina* (Bolf. et Fr.) Berk er Br. described by Nemetz in 1940 should be included in the same group. He succeeded by means of a filtrate in transforming the agent to healthy specimens of the same variety. It is believed that some anomalies encountered in higher mushrooms are caused by viruses. The bibliography lists 16 titles. -- V.S. Grahzul'

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Systematics and Faunistics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92067

Author : Blattny, Ctibor

Inst : -

Title : Concerning the Article "The Spread of Hyal-
lesthos obsoletus in Slovakia" by M. Musil
and V. Valonta.

Orig Pub : Biologia, 1957, 12, No 9, 716

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

BLATTNY, C.

SBORNÍK. RADA LESNICTVÍ

Virus diseases and possible virus diseases of black locust (Robinia pseudo-acacia L.). p. 291

Praha, Czechoslovakia; Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 7, July, 1959

Unclass

NOVAK, J.; KVICALA, B.A.; BLATTNY, C.

A new method for use in plant virology. Folia microbiol 5 no.4:
272-275 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Laboratory of the Film Study of Vital Processes, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Brno (for Novak). 2. Department of Plant
Quarantine and Protection, Central Agricultural Control and Testing
Institute, Brno (for Kvicala) 3. Dept. of Phytopathology, Institute
of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Blattny)
(VIRUSES)
(PLANTS)

BLATTNY, C.Sr.; BLATTNY, C.Jr.

A contribution to the question of the group appurtenance of the virus
prolification of apples. Folia microbiol. 5 no.5:336-342 '60.

(EEAI 10:4)

1. College of Chemical Technology, Prague and Department of
Phytopathology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences
(Apples) (Viruses)

- BLATTNY, C.

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1. Membru corespondent al Academiei de Stiinte Cehoslovace
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1. Vyzkumny ustav ovocnarsky, Holovousy (for Seidl, Erbenova and Falta). 2. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha (for Blattny).

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~~BA~~ BLATTNY Ctibor

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2. Člen korespondent Československé akademie ved (for Vana, Gosicrovsky, Kaspar, Strnad, Zatopek).
3. Rektor Karlovy university (for Prochaska).
4. Rektor Českeho vysokeho uceni technického (for Brahec).
5. Namestak presidenta Československé akademie ved (for Born)

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1. Corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of
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zaslushennyi deyatel' nauki prof. I.L.Tager) Instituta
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Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

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